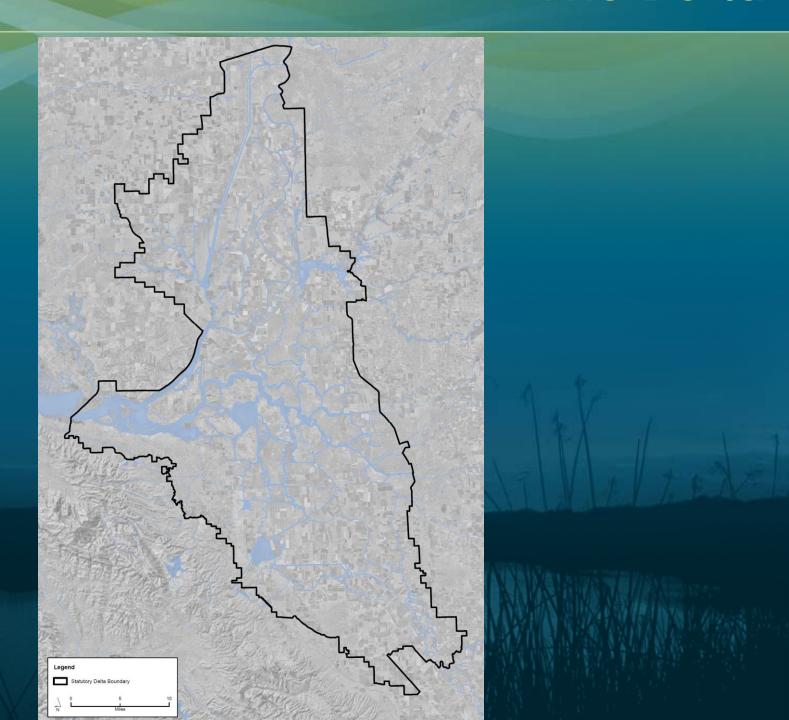
South Delta Habitat Working Group

Meeting 5 Lathrop City Hall, Lathrop CA February 17, 2012

- Review of Working Group purpose and progress to date
- 2. Overview of the "Corridors Document":
 - a) Screening-level technical analyses
 - b) Key "intermediate outcomes"
- 3. Preliminary findings for Flood & Ecosystem:
 - a) Corridors suggestive of additional examination
 - b) Identified Issues & Key Understandings
- 4. Next Steps

The Delta





Goal of the South Delta Habitat Working Group

"To identify opportunities where actions in the South Delta are compatible for achieving both ecosystem and flood management improvements"



South Delta Habitat Working Group Process

- 5 Working Group meetings to date
- Discussion topics:
 - Historic South Delta Environment
 - Existing conditions
 - Opportunities for habitat restoration through flood mitigation
 - Levee setbacks
 - Bypass expansion
 - Rationale for restoration activities and their connection to the BDCP
- Development of Working Group "Corridor Objectives"
- Identification of corridors for further screening
- Screening-level evaluation of corridors



Who Has Participated?

- Over 100 individuals representing:
 - Delta landowners
 - Local and regional governments
 - Reclamation districts
 - Recreation interests
 - State and Federal resource agencies
 - Environmental concerns
 - State and federal water contractors

What we have learned

- Flood management is of paramount importance
- Opportunities for integrated flood management and habitat improvement exist
- Water quality is important
- Sense of place is critical to the identity of the South Delta
 - Agriculture
 - Recreation
 - Community

and should inform any restoration/flood management activities.

Flood and Restoration Actions that can be Integrated

- Levee Modifications
 - Height increase
 - Setbacks

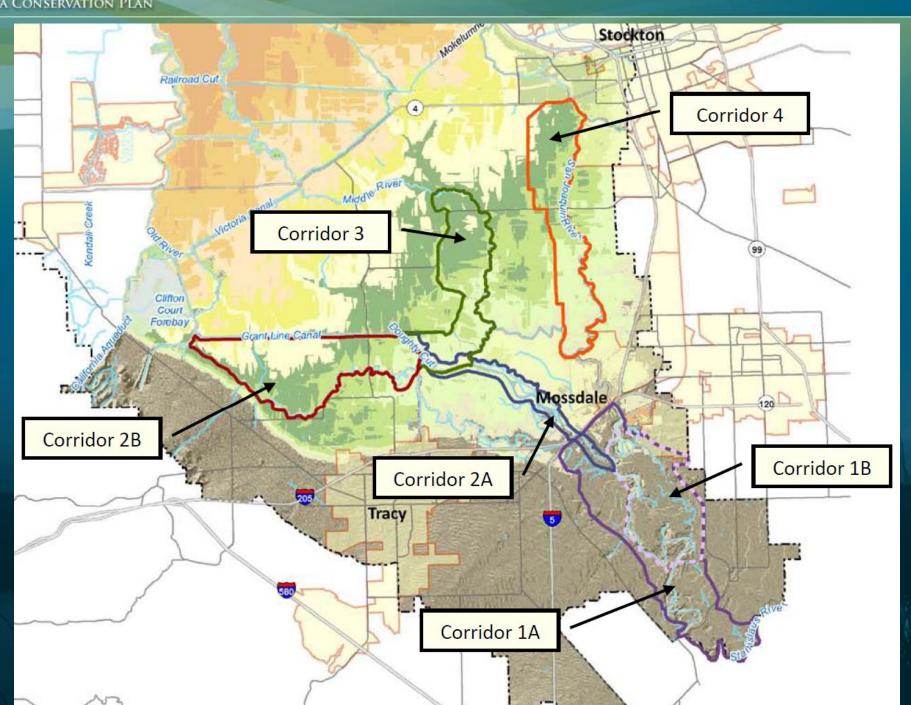
BDCP

- Flood Bypasses / Easements
- Dredging
- Floodproofing

- Habitat Restoration
 - Floodplain habitat
 - Tidal marsh habitat
 - Riparian habitat
 - Channel margin habitat
- Modified Operations
 - Fish passage barriers
 - Flows

BDCP BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

SOUTH DELTA CORRIDORS



BDCP

CONSERVATION PLAN

Overview of Corridors Document

- Background on Working Group planning process
- Description of Corridors
- Existing Conditions information:
 - Physical Setting
 - Human Infrastructure (by corridor footprint)
 - Levees & Flood Conveyance
 - Habitats
 - Geomorphology
 - Water Quality
- Screening-level technical analysis results
- Background information on evaluation process

BDCP

Screening-level technical analyses

- Hydraulic Model (Corps' software)
 - Flood outcomes: water surface elevations; (unsteady flow routing: attenuation; differing flow distributions)
 - Floodplain inundation (area in relation to discharge)
- Hydrologic Model (Corps' software)
 - Identified the flows that create floodplain inundation to benefit:
 - Salmon & splittail
 - Food production (for floodplain areas, not marsh)
- Elevation Relationships (LiDAR data)
 - Tidal marsh extent
- Estimation of Riparian and Agriculture
 - Based on general assumptions

	Existing					Corridor-C	onditions				
	Conditions					Assı	ımed Corric	dor Land Cov	/er/Habitats		
Corridor	Existing Footprint (Total Existing Area between Levees; river excluded)	New Corridor Footprint (Additional Area between Levees above Existing; river excluded)	Corridor Footprint (Total Area between Levees; river excluded)	Tidal Wetlands (includes SLR accommodation, tidal marsh and shallow subtidal)		Riparian Forest			Tolerant ulture	Length of Channel Margin Habitat Created (miles; RB vs LB defined; <u>add active and</u> passive for corridor totals)	
	acres	acres	acres	acres	percent of new corridor footprint	acres	percent of new corridor footprint	acres	percent of new corridor footprint	Passive	Active
1A	2,524	9,217	11,741	-	0%	8,219	70%	3,522	30%	16 on RB & 16 on LB (32 total both banks)	-
1B	1,593	3,787	5,380	-	0%	3,228	60%	2,152	40%	8.5 (RB only)	-
2A	1,189	1,100	2,289	-	0%	1,145	50%	1,145	50%	0.0	-
Fabian Tract	/18/	6,487	6,971	6,710	96%	235	3%	26	0%	11.5 (one bank; multpl. chls.)	-
2В	1,673	7,587	9,260	6,710	72%	2,295	25%	255	3%	11.5 (one bank; multpl. chls.)	-
3	706	4,468	5,174	3,530	68%	1,480	29%	164	3%	11 on LB	11 on RB
4	252	5,629	5,881	3,820	65%	2,061	35%	-	0%	12 on LB	12 on RB

	Existing					Corridor-C	onditions				
	Conditions	New				Assu	ımed Corrid	lor Land Cov	/er/Habitats		
Corridor	Existing Footprint (Total Existing (Existing (Corridor Footprint (Total Area between Levees; river excluded)	Tidal Wetlands (includes SLR accommodation, tidal marsh and shallow subtidal)		Riparian Forest		Flood-Tolerant Agriculture		Length of Channel Margin Habitat Created (miles; RB vs LB defined; <u>add active and</u> <u>passive for corridor totals</u>)	
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Corridor	Existing Footprint (Total Existing Area between Levees; river excluded)	New Corridor Footprint (Additional Area between Levees above Existing; river excluded)	Corridor Footprint (Total Area between Levees; river excluded)	(includ) accommod marsh an	letlands les SLR dation, tidal nd shallow tidal)	Riparian	Forest		Folerant ulture	Length of Channel Margin Habitat Created (miles; RB vs LB defined; <u>add active an</u> passive for corridor totals)	
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	Conditions					Assu	umed Corrid	lor Land Cov	/er/Habitats		
Corridor	Footprint Conference of Corridor Existing Area Area Levees Fiver Existing excluded Area Area Conference of Corridor Area Area Area Area Area Area Area Are		Corridor Footprint (Total Area between Levees; river excluded)	Tidal Wetlands (includes SLR accommodation, tidal marsh and shallow subtidal)		Riparian Forest		Flood-Tolerant Agriculture		Length of Channel Margin Habitat Created (miles; RB vs LB defined; <u>add active and</u> <u>passive for corridor totals</u>)	
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Inundated Habitat Criteria

Key Organism	Life Stage	Season	Minimum Duration	Frequency	Ecologically- Relevant Flow (cfs)	Sources
Sacramento Splittail (Pogonichthys macrolepidotus)	Spawning and rearing	Feb. 1 – May 31	21 days	At least once every 4 years	11,600	Sommer et al., 1997; ACOE, 2002; Williams et al., 2009
Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)	Rearing	Dec. 1 – May 31	14 days	At least once every 4 years	15,550	Sommer et al., 2001a; ACOE, 2002

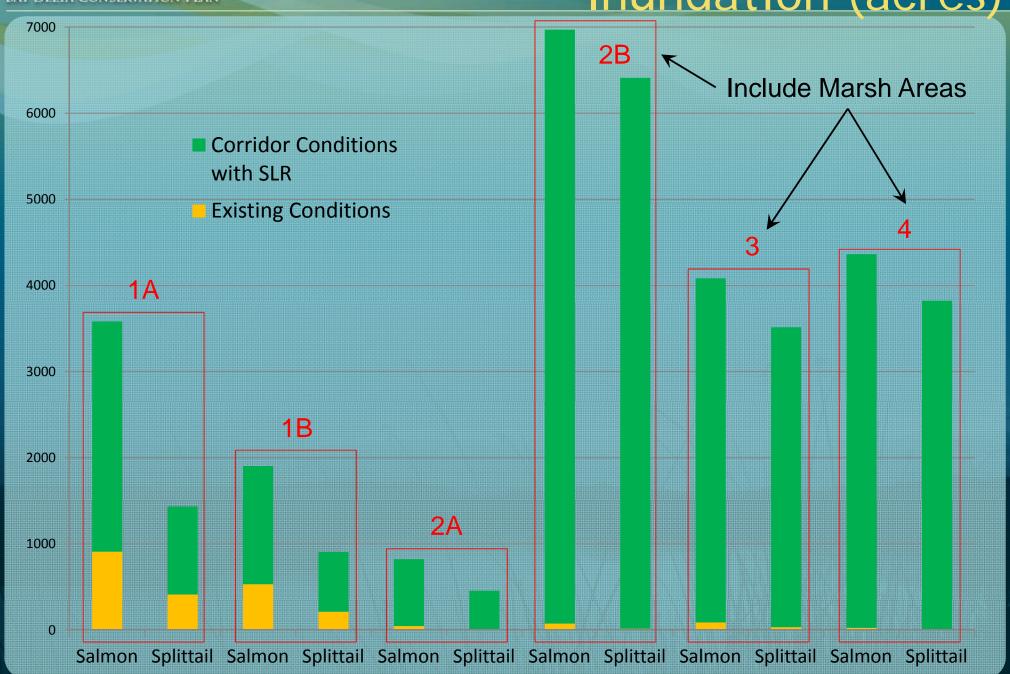
BDCP BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

Estimated Floodplain Inundation Areas

	Existing Cond	itions		Corridor Conditions - with Sea Level Rise, existing flow regime							
	Existing Corridor Footprint (Total Existing Area between Levees; river	Inundated Floodplain Habitat assuming Salmon Threshold, 15,500 cfs	Inundated Floodplain Habitat assuming Splittail Threshold, 11,600 cfs	New Corridor Footprint (Total Area between Levees; river excluded)	Inundated Floodplain Habitat assuming Salmon Threshold, 15,500 cfs		Floodplain Habitat assuming Splittail Threshold, 11,600 cfs				
Corridor	excluded) acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	Percent of new corridor footprint	acres	Percent of new corridor footprint			
1A	2,524	910	412	11,741	2,673	23%	1,023	9%			
1B	1,593	532	213	5,380	1,372	26%	692	13%			
2A	1,189	46	11	2,289	777	34%	445	19%			
Fabian Tract	484	29	5	6,710	6,118	91%	5,950	89%			
2B	1,673	75	16	8,999	6,895	77%	6,395	71%			
3	706	88	33	5,174	3,996	77%	3,481	67%			
4	252	26	8	5,881	4,337	74%	3,816	65%			

Increase in Ecologically-Relevant
BDCP
BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN
Inundation (acres)

7000
2B



BDCP **BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN**

South Delta Corridor Evaluations

Ecosystem Team

Bruce DiGennaro

(Facilitator) **ESSEX**

Eric Ginney (Coach) **ESA PWA**

Jeremy Thomas NewFields

Michelle Orr **ESA PWA**

Ted Sommer **DWR**

Cathy Marcinkevage NOAA Fisheries

USBR

UOP

AR

DWR

DWR

CCWD

RWQCB

USFWS

Josh Israel

Christine Joab

Will Stringfellow

Mike Hoover

John Cain

Ron Melcer

Shengjun Wu

Deanna Sereno

Flood Team

Betty Andrews (Coach)

Mark Tompkins

Michael Mierzwa

Scott Woodland

Joe Bartlett

Ron Melcer

Bob Scarborough

Steve Cimperman

Samson Haile-Selassie

Ray McDowell

Chris Neudeck

Mike Archer

ESA PWA

NewFields

DWR

DWR

DWR

DWR

DWR

DWR

DWR

DWR

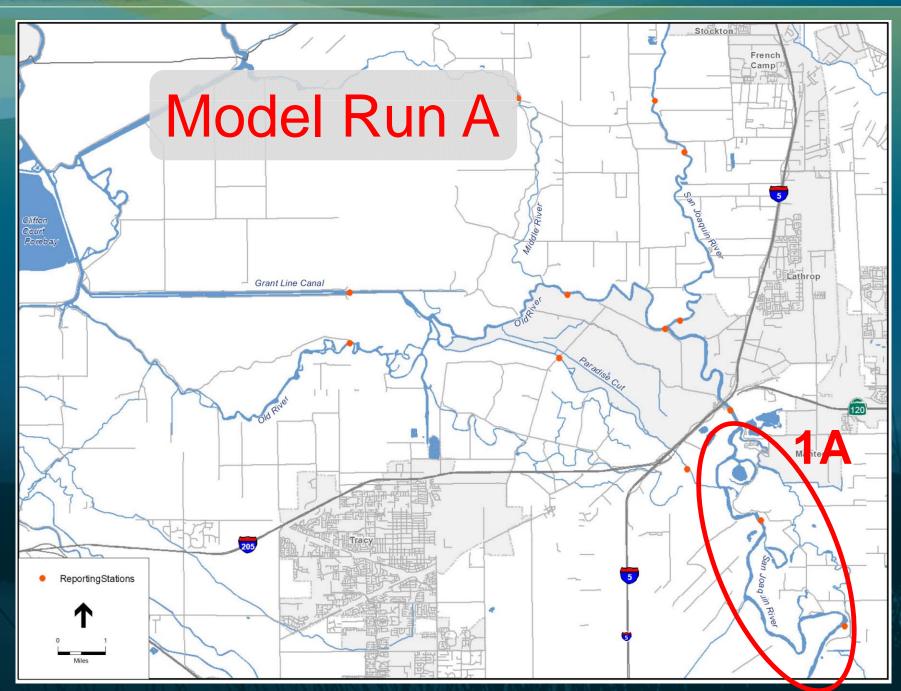
KSN Eng.

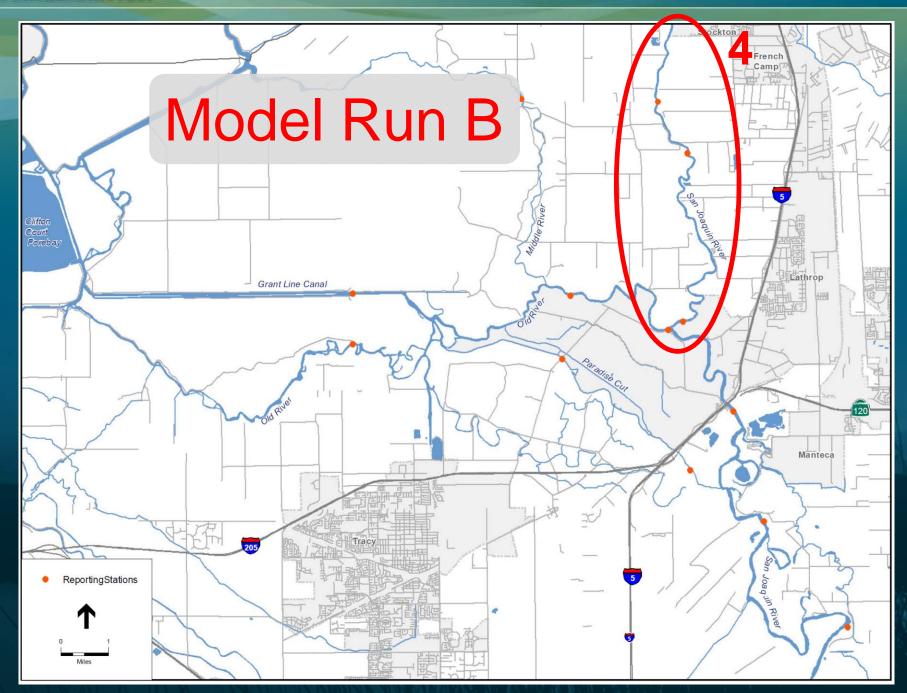
MBK Eng.

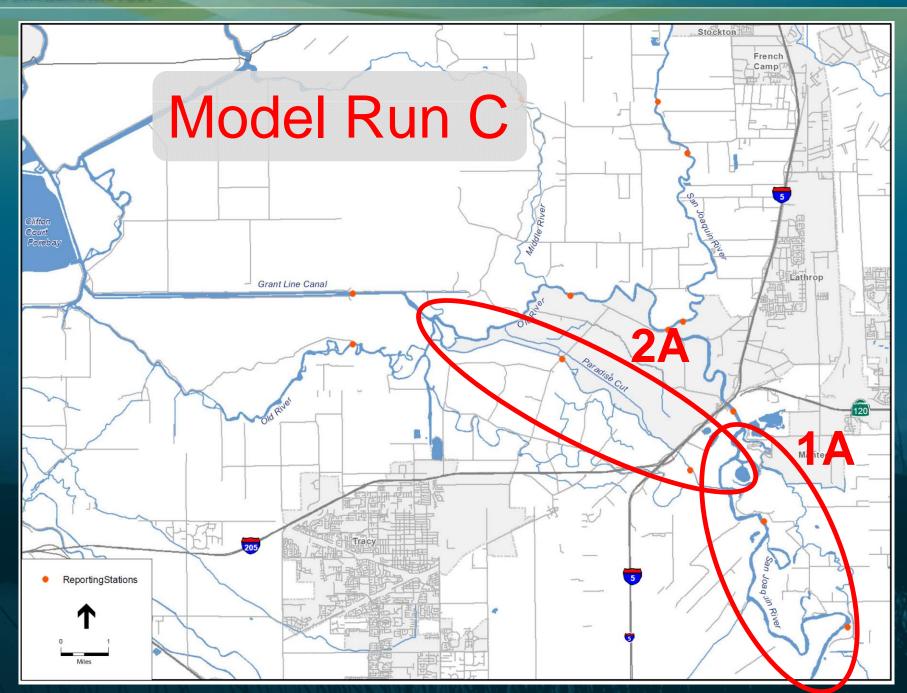
FLOOD EVALUATION OVERVIEW

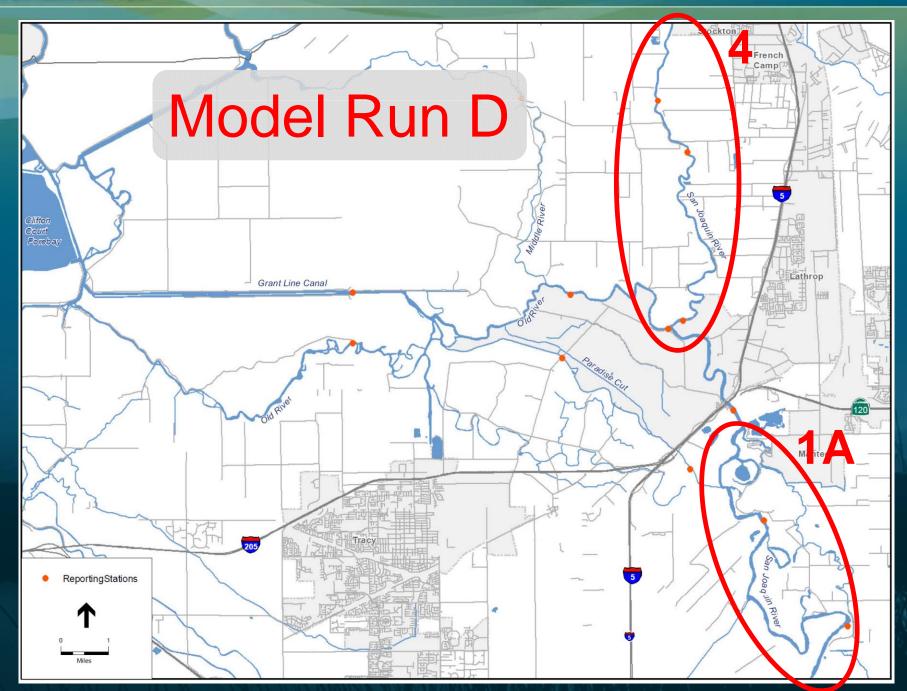
- Six hydraulic model runs evaluated
- Each model included one or more "corridors"
- Run results used to assess expected outcomes
- Both positive and negative outcomes evaluated
- Outcomes assessed relative to Working Group flood objectives (focus on urban / urbanizing areas)

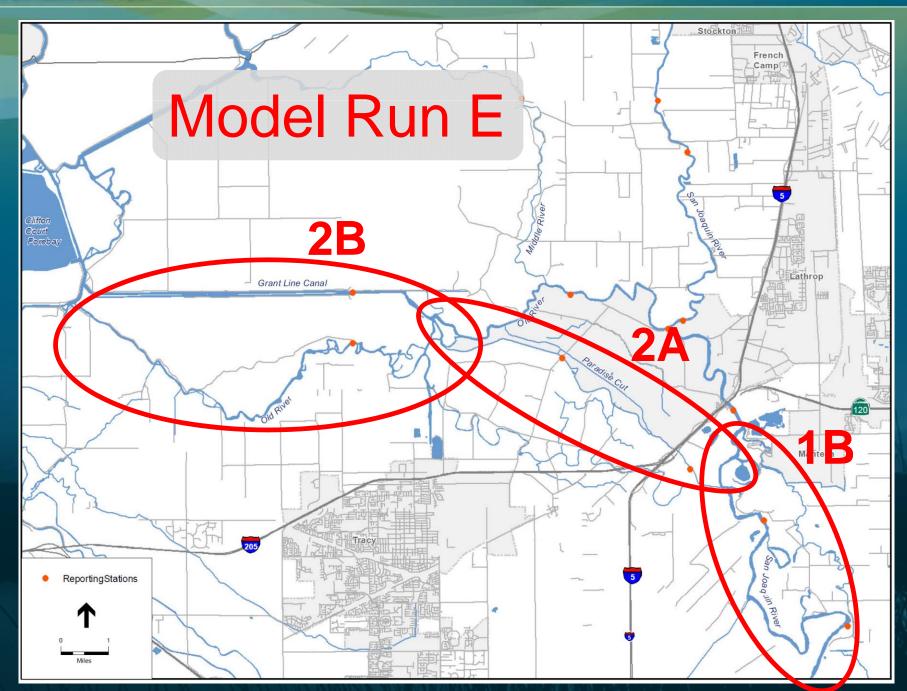
Madel Dun		Corridors										
Model Run	1A	1B	2A	2 B	3	4						
Α	Х											
В						Х						
С	X		X									
D	X					Х						
E		X	X	X								
F			X		Х							

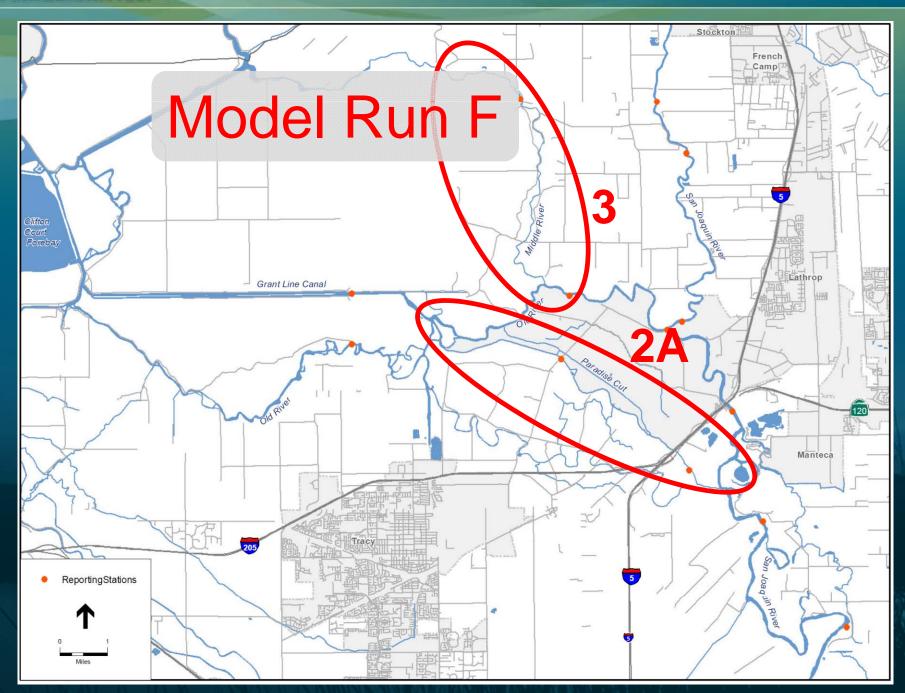






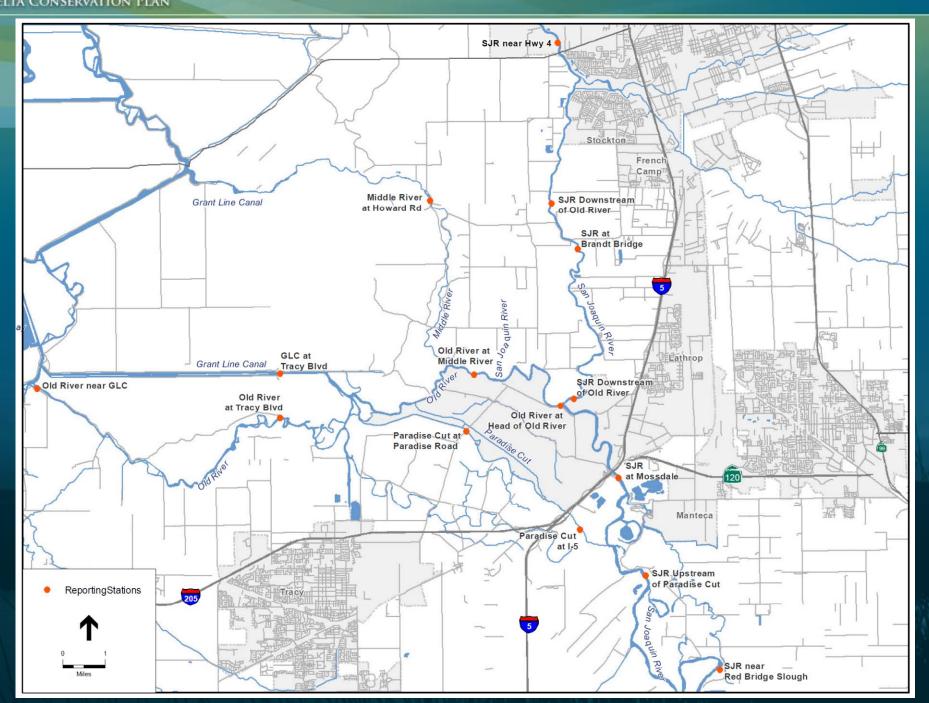






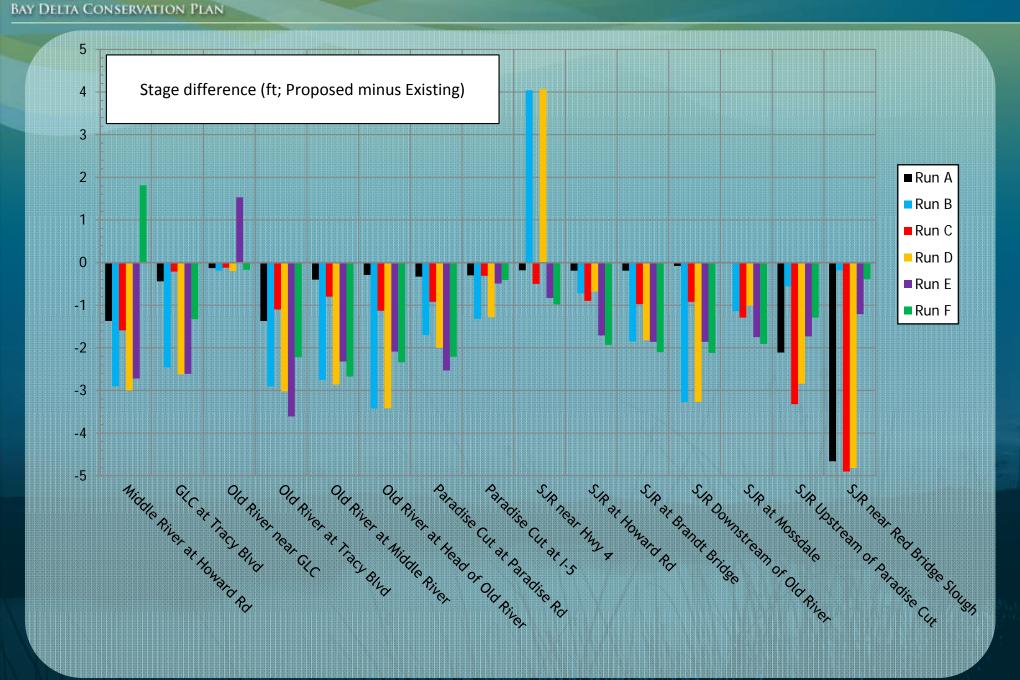
BDCP BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

FLOOD REPORTING LOCATIONS



BDCP

Modeling results overview





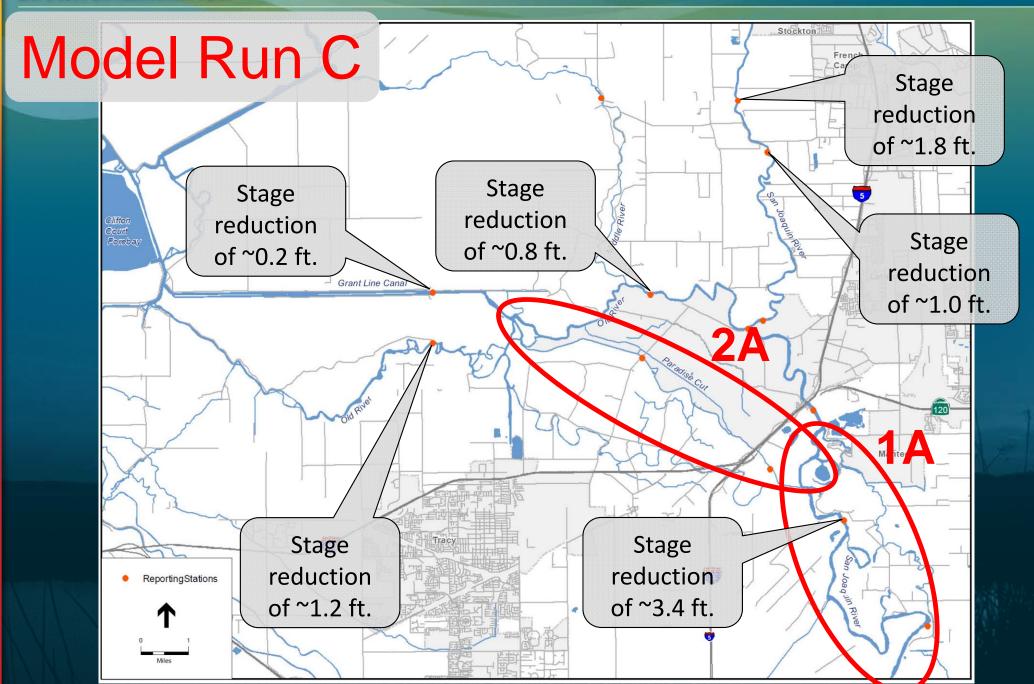
EVALUATION RESULTS FROM WORKSHOP

Outcomes for S	South Delta Corridors Flood Evaluations	Scale	SCORING V	vithout SLR		
Standard Outcome Code	Outcome (brief descriptor)	(0, L,M,S)	Magnitude	Certainty	Worth	Risk
	Run A					
P1F	reduce stage in flood objective locations	0	1	4	M	
N1F	Increased stage	S	1	3		M
	Run B					
P1F	Decreased stage	L	4	4	Н	
N1F	Increased stage	S	4	3		Н
	Run C					
P1F	Decreased stage	L	2	4	Н	
	Run D					
P1F	Decreased stage	L	4	4	Н	
N1F	Increased stage	S	4	3		Н
	Run E					
P1F	Decreased stage	L	3	4	Н	
N1F	Increased stage	0	2	3		M
	Run F					
P1F	Decreased stage	L'	3	4	н	
N1F	Increased stage	0	3	2		M

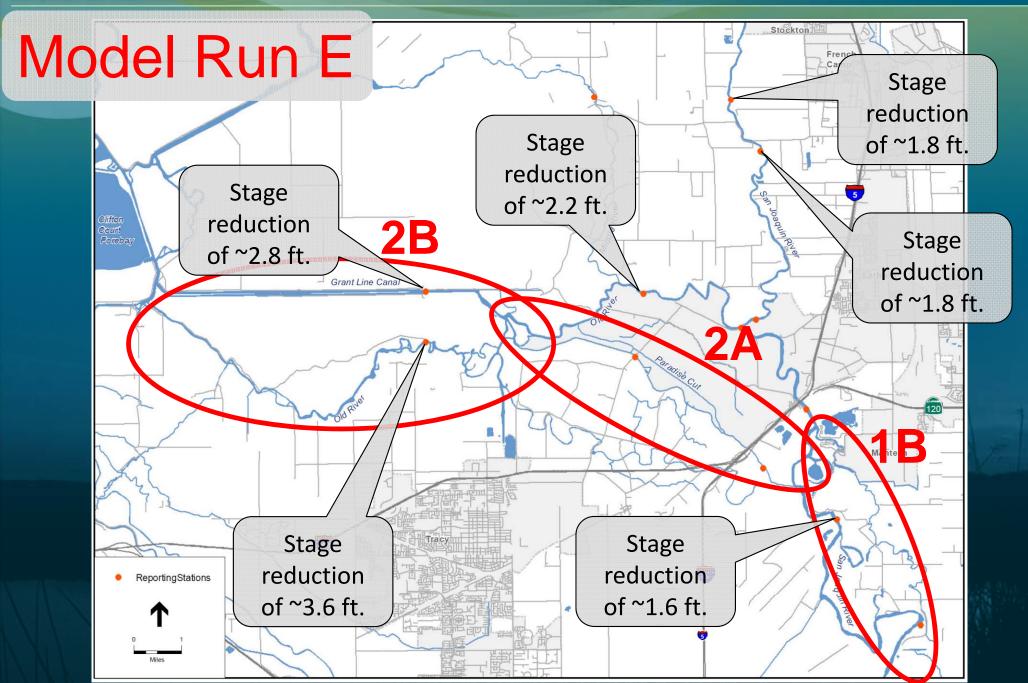
TWO MODEL RUNS SHOWED HIGH WORTH; LOWER BDCP BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN OR NO NEGATIVE STAGE OUTCOMES:

Outcomes for S	South Delta Corridors Flood Evaluations	Scale	SCORING V	vithout SLR		
Standard Outcome Code	Outcome (brief descriptor)	(0, L,M,S)	Magnitude	Certainty	Worth	Risk
5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500	Run A					
P1F	reduce stage in flood objective locations	0	1	4	M	
N1F	Increased stage	S	1	3		M
	Run B					
P1F	Decreased stage	L	4	4	Н	
N1F	Increased stage	S	4	3		Н
	Run C					
P1F	Decreased stage	L	2	4	Н	
	Run D					
P1F	Decreased stage	L	4	4	Н	
N1F	Increased stage	S	4	3		Н
	Run E					
P1F	Decreased stage	L	3	4	Н	
N1F	Increased stage	0	2	3		M
	Run F					
P1F	Decreased stage	ľ	3	4	Н	
N1F	Increased stage	0	3	2		M

FLOOD EVALUATION RESULTS



FLOOD EVALUATION RESULTS





Ecological Evaluation Overview

- Experts screened corridors relative to the Working Group Objectives. Time limitations and illness restricted the teams.
- Specific ecological outcomes assessed (positive and negative)
- Per the charter and suggestion of the evaluators, the group considered:
 - With and without changed hydrology (SJ River Restoration Program; State Board, etc)
 - With and without Isolated Old River Corridor (IORC)
 - With and without Head of Old River Barrier (HORB)
 - With and Without "Sub-Tidal Marsh areas" after construction
- Results presented today are for conditions assuming optimization; mostly the addition of barriers.

Magnitude combines scale of action with extent of effects on populations, productivity, habitats

Certainty combines level of understanding about causeeffect relationships, predictability of the ecosystem processes, and extent to which addresses important cause-effect relationships identified in the models



Ecological Magnitude

- 4 High: major population level effect (natural productivity, abundance, spatial distribution and/or genetic and life history diversity).
- 3 Medium: minor population effect or effect on large area (regional) or multiple patches of habitat.
- 2 Low: effect limited to small fraction of population, addresses productivity and diversity in a minor way, or limited habitat effects.
- 1 Minimal or zero: Conceptual model indicates little or no effect.



Ecological Certainty

- 4 Figh: Understanding is high + outcome is largely unconstrained by variability in ecosystem dynamics, other external factors, or is expected to confer benefits under conditions or times when model indicates greatest importance.
- 3 Medium: <u>Understanding is high</u> but outcome is <u>dependent on</u> <u>other highly variable</u> ecosystem processes or uncertain external factors OR <u>Understanding is medium</u> and outcome is <u>largely unconstrained by variability</u> in ecosystem dynamics or other external factors
- 2 LOW: <u>Understanding is medium</u> and outcome is <u>greatly dependent</u> <u>on highly variable</u> ecosystem processes or other external factors OR <u>Understanding is low</u> and outcome is <u>largely unconstrained by variability</u> in ecosystem dynamics or other external factors
- 1 Minimal or zero: <u>Understanding is lacking</u> OR <u>Understanding is low</u> and outcome is <u>greatly dependent on highly variable</u> ecosystem processes or other external factors

BDCP BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

Outcomes Summarized as Worth & Risk

Is it Worthwhile?											
			Cert	anity							
1 2 3 4											
	1	Low	Low	Med	Med						
Magnitudo	2	Low	Med	Med	High						
Magnitude	3	Med	Med	High	High						
	4	Med	High	High	High						

How Risky is it?						
		Certanity				
		1	2	3	4	
Magnitude	1	Med	Med	Low	Low	
	2	High	Med	Med	Low	
	3	High	High	Med	Med	
	4	High	High	High	Med	

Roll-up weights

ſ			
١	/alue between	and	Rank
L	1	1.5	Low
-	1.5	2.5	Med
	2.5	3	High

EXAMPLE

WORTH		RISK		
Grade	Numeric	Grade	Numeric	
Med	2			
Med	2		_	
High	3			
W	ORTH	ı	RISK	
Med	2.3	#N/A	0.0	



Ecological Evaluation Results

	WORTI	WORTH		RISK	
Corridor 1A	HIGH 2.6	0	MEDIUM 2.0	\(\langle \)	
Corridor 1B	MEDIUM (X)		MEDIUM (X)	\	
Corridor 2A	HIGH 2.6	0	MEDIUM 2.0	\	
Corridor 2B	MEDIUM 1.5		HIGH 3.0		
Corridor 3	LOW (X)		MEDIUM (X)	\	
Corridor 4	MEDIUM 1.6		HIGH 3.0	\	

Key Issues

- San Joaquin River Hydrology drives outcomes on floodplain habitats; actions can be taken to mitigate, to some degree.
- 2. Barriers and isolated corridors would be critical to reducing risk in certain Corridors 2B, 3, or 4.
- Details regarding barriers and isolation near conveyance facilities must be further examined (HORB & IORC).
- Water Quality (temp; food production; M&I supply/export, etc) pending more data & evaluation
- Entrainment assessment preliminary and very conceptual because of lack of particle tracking data

BDCP Which corridors are looking promising?

Preliminary findings:

- Corridor combinations can create substantial habitat and habitat continuity for terrestrial, avian, and certain aquatic species.
- Flood evaluation suggests Corridors 1A, 2A, 2B.
- Ecological evaluation suggests Corridors 1A & 2A have highest benefit levels (worth); 1B, 2B, & 4 rank moderate.
- Flood & Ecosystem benefits "coexist" in Corridors 1A, 2A & 2B—and provide continuity.

- Additional examination of Corridors 1A, 2A, 2B
- More-focused outreach to:
 - Local and regional governments
 - Reclamation & Levee Districts
 - Water providers
 - Flood agencies
 - Environmental interests
- Coordination with on-going flood management efforts in region